jaw, and they were distinguished as a genus *Hexaprotodon,* contrasting with *Teiraprotoclon,* until intermediate conditions were observed. *Choeropsis,* as already observed, was a still further reduction of the tetraprotodont type. The molars (the formula is Fm f M §) when worn show a double trefoil pattern. The orbital cavity is encircled by bone. As with many other aquatic mammals the kidneys are lobulated.

FIG. 140.—Hippopotamus. *Hippopotamus amphibivts.* x ^.

A very singular fact about the Hippopotamus is the production of a ** bloody sweat/* a carmine-coloured secretion, containing small crystals and corpuscles,, from the skin. This coloured fluid has of course nothing to do with blood.[1]

The animal grows to a length of at any rate 14 feet. The limbs and the tail are short. Lake other aquatic animals the nostrils are on the surface of the head, and can be closed when the animal is under water. When it reaches the surface of the water after a prolonged immersion, it spouts like a "Whale. Sir Samuel Baker says that ten. minutes is the longest time that the Hippopotamus caa remain below the water. It is frequently a dangerous animal to encounter, as it will capsize boats, and even Mte large pieces out of their bottoms; with, its huge teeth it